Act, 1951, be submitted to Local Self-Government Secretary to Government.

(No. S.R. 7398—L. & P. 1-51-7, dated 1st February 1952.)

99. Directs that the applications for grant of license under the Mysore Lotteries and Prize Competitions Control and Tax Act, 1951, be submitted to the Secretary to Government, Finance Department.

(No. Fl. (b) 4574, dated 12th August 1952.)

(iii) Police.

151. In connection with the integration of the State Police (Gazetted cadre) with the Indian Police Service, the strength of the I.P.S. Cadre in Mysore was fixed at 17 by the Government of India.

152. Fourteen Officers of the State Police were appointed to the I.P.S. in the Mysore Cadre by the Government of India.

Strength.

153. The sanctioned strength of the permanent Force on 31st March 1952 was 1,844 Officers and 9,082 Constables as against 1,789 Officers and 9,057 Constables in the previous year.

154. A temporary staff of 295 Officers and 1,306 men of the Civil Police was employed.

155. The permanent Armed Police Force and Fire Brigade (excluding Civil Station, Bangalore) were 420 officers and 2,375 men.

Lent officers and men.

156. The services of 74 Officers and 249 police constables were lent to other Departments of Government, corporate bodies and private persons, as in the previous year.

Recruitment.

157. During the year, 885 persons were entertained as against 488 in the previous year. In addition, 147 vacancies were filled up by absorbing Ex-military men.

Casualities.

158. The total number of casualties during the year was 719. Of these, 199 retired, 199 resigned, 143 were removed or discharged, 57 were dismissed, 80 were treated as deserters and 61 died.

Health of the Force.

159. Doctors continued to visit and look after the needs of the Police stationed at the Police Lines in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore. One hundred and ninety-one Officers and 2,398 men attended the hospital.

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160. One Probationary Inspector of Police and 16 Police Probationary Sub-Inspectors received training during the year. Police Training School.

161. Seventeen Probationary Sub-Inspectors, four Probationary Head Constables, 90 Daffedars and 582 Constables were on the roll of the Police Training School during the year. Of these, 59 daffedars and 391 constables were passported back after completion of their training and the rest were still receiving training at the close of the year.

162. Instructions in the practical working of a station were imparted to the trainees regularly at the Model Police Station opened at the Police Training School for the purpose.

163. The number of illiterates was high and the large number was mainly due to the recruitment of illiterates in the past for want of suitable literate hands. In order to increase the number of literates in the force and to wipe out illiteracy, the help of the Adult Literacy Campaign Organisation classes were being conducted in the several parts of the State. Out of 10,928 Police constables, 7,121 were literate. Education.

164. The percentage of departmental punishments of the subordinate officers and men to actual strength excluding black marks was:— Departmental Punishments.

	1950-51	1951-52
Absence without leave ...	9·5	7·7
For offences other than absence.	9·6	13·5

165. Twenty-two constables were prosecuted under Indian Penal Code Sections and other Special and Local Laws, as against two in the previous year.

166. Four thousand seven hundred and thirty officers and men were given Rs. 33,791 as money rewards, while 320 private persons were rewarded to the extent of Rs. 1,468. Rewards.

167. The Fire Brigades at Bangalore and Mysore City tackled 99 fire accidents. A notable fire accident occurred on 29th April 1951 in the All-India Industrial and Fine Arts Exhibition at Cubbon Park, Bangalore. Fire Fighting.

168. Generally, there was close co-operation between the Village Police and Regular Police in the prevention and Village Police.

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detection of crimes. For neglect of duty, two Village Police Officers were punished.

169. Twenty-five Village Police Officers were rewarded for good work.

Village Vigilance Committees.

170. The Village Vigilance Committees were functioning satisfactorily in all the Districts. Their services were availed of to give wide publicity to crime and gather intelligence regarding movements of criminals.

171. The administration of the Mysore Prohibition Act continued to be in charge of the Police Department during the year. With the help of the additional police sanctioned for prohibition work, 11,291 cases were booked during the year and a sum of Rs. 1,53,420 was recovered as fine. Rules for the working of the Prohibition Act were under consideration.

Wireless Unit

172. The Wireless Unit which was located temporarily in the "Corner House," Bangalore, was intended to be shifted to Audugodi, Bangalore. There is a detachment in each district headquarters except Mandya.

173. Wireless Stations which could work as static and mobile stations were opened temporarily at Harihar, Sagar and Mandya during emergencies. They proved very useful in the prompt transmission of urgent information.

Cinematograph Act.

174. As there is no separate Censor Board in the State, films certified and passed for Exhibition by the Central Censor Board, were exhibited in the State. Three new Cinema houses were opened during the year. There were 116 permanent Cinema houses in the State.

175. The Mysore Cinematograph Show Tax Act and Rules, 1951, were given effect to from 30th April 1951 and a sum of Rs. 4,62,645 was collected as Show-Tax.

176. The following table shows the incidence of grave crimes in relation to the prices of staple foodstuffs.—

Year	Seers per Rupee			Murder	Dacoity	Robbery	House-breaking and theft.	Cattle theft	Ordinary theft	Total
	Rice	Ragi	Jola							
1950-51	2·5	5	5	152	17	83	2,543	520	5,429	8,744
1951-52	2·0	4·5	4·5	159	17	93	2,421	408	5,210	8,308

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177. There was decrease in the total number of grave offences by 436.

178. Under special and local laws, including offences under Public Nuisance (Class VI), there was an increase in the number of cases which was due to greater vigilance bestowed by the Force in enforcing these laws.

179. The total number of true cognizable cases under Indian Penal Code was 13,139.

180. Serious offences against persons and properties were 2,637 during the year.

181. The total number of heinous cases was 503.

Murder.

One hundred and fifty-nine cases of murder were reported during the year. The motive for murder was as follows :—

	Motive		*1950-51*	*1951-52*
1.	Sexual jealousy	...	35	31
2.	Family dispute	...	25	23
3.	Faction and feuds	...	12	15
4.	Murder for gain	...	10	16
5.	Other causes	...	70	74
	Total	...	152	159

182. The majority of cases under murder were reported from Mysore District.

183. Eight cases of infanticide were reported during the year. Most of these offences were the direct result of unhappy domestic circumstances and drawbacks in the social customs.

Riots and disturbances.

184. There were 260 cases of rioting or unlawful assembly. These cases were mostly of simple nature and not communal or disturbances created by any political party.

Dacoity.

185. There were 17 cases of dacoity in the State. Most of them were of technical nature except a few which occurred in the taluks bordering on Bombay State. These border dacoities which seemed to be well organised and which sometimes ended in murder caused lot of alarm. The offences were brought under control after rounding up the important leaders of the armed gang.

186. Two thousand, four hundred and twenty-one cases of burglaries were reported during the year. Properties worth about Rs. 6,34,895 were lost in 2,209 cases.

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Properties worth Rs. 2,10,079 were recovered in 900 cases.

Accidental deaths.

187. The total number of unnatural deaths reported was 3,029. The following statement gives the details of several kinds of unnatural deaths: —

1	Accidental drowning	1,543
2	Suicidal drowning	264
3	Suicidal hanging	245
4	Poisoning	10
5	Motor accidents	30
6	Fall from heights	171
7	Railway accidents	57
8	Electric shock	21
9	Lightning	33
10	Snake bite	64
11	Burns	92
12	Wild beasts	11
13	Other causes	488
	Total ...	3,029

188. The percentage of detection of cases on the number of cases disposed of during the year was 67·5 per cent.

Prevention and detection of crime.

189. All efforts were made to improve detection further by adopting the latest scientific methods of investigation. Vigilant watch over the movements of the habitual criminals was intensified. Dissemination of information regarding the occurrence of offences was promptly reported both to the C.I.D. and the neighbouring Stations by means of crime cards in ordinary cases and by wireless messages when grave offences were committed. History sheets of dangerous criminals were maintained up-to-date.

District Intelligence Bureau.

190. The District Intelligence Bureau formed in the Districts were working satisfactorily in collecting and furnishing prompt information to the Central C.I.D. regarding crime and criminals.

191. Periodical Conferences with bordering Police Officers of Madras and Bombay States were arranged to exchange intelligence about crime and criminals and to prevent and detect offences.

192. Prosecutions were conducted in 8,890 cases and of these, 1,979 ended in acquittal or discharge.

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193. Six hundred and nineteen bad characters were history sheeted during the year as against 52 in the previous year. At the close of the year, 1,357 criminals were at large and 252 were in jail. Two hundred and seventy-four persons for whom history sheets were maintained were convicted. Prevention of Habitual Criminals.

194. There were 782 criminal tribes members on the roll at the beginning of the year. In accordance with the recommendation of the Criminal Tribes Act Enquiry Committee, the question of giving effect to certain interim measures was examined and the registration of 236 criminal tribe members, who had no convictions for the past three years and whose orders of reporting were kept in abeyance, was cancelled. At the end of the year, there were 539 (850) criminal tribes members on the roll. Criminal Tribes Act.

195. There were 271 criminals residing outside the State, but operating in the State. At the end of the year, there were 242 foreign criminals on the list. Foreign Criminals.

196. There were 49,358 finger print slips on record in the Bureau at the beginning of the year. Out of 3,383 finger print slips received during the year, 2,782 related to re-convicted persons and 54 slips to criminal tribe members. Finger print Bureau.

197. During the year, 9,563 slips were searched. Of these, 1,522 were traced. Search slips.

198. Written opinions were furnished in 142 cases. Of these, 63 pertained to Civil cases, 66 Criminal cases, 8 Registration cases and 5 from Anti-Corruption and Efficiency Audit Department.

199. There was no change in the jurisdiction of the Railway Police. The sanctioned strength of the Railway Police continued to be the same except for reduction among constabulary from 374 Police Constables to 365. Railway Police.

200. The following figures indicate the number of vehicles registered, the number of vehicles plying for hire and the accidents caused during the year:— Motor Vehicles Act

1.	Number of vehicles registered ...	2,317
2.	Number of buses plying for hire ...	808
3.	Number of accidents by Motor Vehicles. ...	162
4.	Number of accidents with loss of life ...	84

201. Of the total number of 162 accidents, 45 related to accidents by military vehicles and they were minor in

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nature. The accidents were promptly enquired into and investigated by the Police.

202. Twenty-nine accidents were caused by cars, 4 by motor cycles, 56 by motor buses and the rest 73 by motor lorries.

203. During the year, 11,490 cases were put up under Motor Vehicles Act. Of these, 9,601 ended in conviction.

204. A number of small refuge islands were improved and halt boards had been installed during the year at several junctions of major and minor roads in Bangalore City and Civil Station Area, which reduced the number of accidents caused by vehicles.

205. In order to minimise the number of accidents by pedestrians and to inculcate road sense in the minds of the public, propaganda vans and jeep cars fitted with loud speakers were used to educate the pedestrians, cyclists and other jay-walkers in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore.

Juvenile Smoking Act.

206. Parents of four hundred and six juveniles were warned during the year.

Post Mortem Examination.

207. In 1,418 cases, autopsy was conducted.

General.

208. The seasonal conditions which prevailed during the year were in no way better than the previous year. The prices of staple foodgrains and essential commodities continued to remain at a very high level throughout the year.

209. The cost of living and labour continued to be as high as in the previous year. To check and prevent the smuggling of foodgrains at the borders of the State, a special Food Control Staff (Armed Reserve) in addition to the regular staff was posted. The smuggling of foodgrains would have been rampant but for the prompt action taken by the special Food Staff and vigilant watch kept over the smugglers by the regular Police.

210. The opening of a Scientific Laboratory in the Criminal Investigation Department, Bangalore, was sanctioned in June 1951 to adopt the modern methods of crime investigation. Scientific aid was rendered in the investigation and detection of many important cases.

Cost of the Force.

211. The cost of the Force under all heads was approximately (revised estimate) Rs. 93,28,000 as against Rs. 84,67,231 (actuals) in the previous year.